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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1908.

Progress.

Policies make the party. They show whether it is moving ahead or standing pat.

The following parallel columns show the distinguishing planks of the Republican platforms of 1904 and 1908:

1904.	1908.
Plain protection.	Tariff revision.
Stand-pat currency.	Currency reform.
Labor generalities.	Labor generalities.
Trust supervision.	More of it.

Among the popular attractions of the new platform for which there is no basis for comparison are employers' liability extensions, postal savings banks, public health agencies, waterway development, limited free trade with the Philippines.

Minister Wu's Tribute.

On several occasions since returning to this country the Japanese ambassador, Kogoro Takahira, has dwelt eloquently, and with unquestioned sincerity, upon the invigorating influence which the United States has exercised upon Japan. Now comes the Chinese minister, the equally popular Wu Ting-fang, to say ditto to all that.

Minister Wu made one of the principal speeches at the commencement celebration at the Iowa State University this past week. To the ambitious students of his native land, he said, the United States—or, as it is called in China, Meikuo—has the same fascination that Mecca has for the Mohammedans. As the diplomat poetically expressed it, America attracts these bright young Chinese with "a yearning like the yearning of a wave for the shore stretched beautifully before it."

Nor is this yearning by any means an empty dream or unsatisfied desire. On the contrary, the wave reaches the shore, and China is reaping inestimable benefits. Here is the minister's own account of the blessings, which, in spite of the exclusion law, Meikuo is bestowing upon the Flowery Kingdom:

If you ask me who will exert the greatest influence in domestic and foreign politics in the next few decades, I have no hesitation in answering: "Our young men who have been and are being educated in the colleges and universities of America, and other countries." Often it is the case that before such a student graduates, this vicerey or that, this minister or the other, sends him a cablegram, prompting his services and inducing his acceptance of an engagement with an offer of a handsome salary.

With the door to the official life in my country open wide to the graduates from your universities, with increased confidence in their character and ability, with the numerous privileges afforded by my government toward the birth of a new China, undertakings which can be successfully carried out only with the leadership and advice of my countrymen trained in the West, I am not right in saying that these same men will exert very great influence in the future policy of China?

It is remarkable that the country, tritest in its exclusion of Orientals should, by the admission of these diplomats, be doing the most to promote the best interests of the Orient.

Grouping Farm Buildings.

Two economists use a bulletin of the Michigan State Agricultural College to discuss the grouping of farm buildings. Their view of the subject is utilitarian. As they see it, "buildings are either grouped to form an unbroken line or square, or they are placed promiscuously without any definite relation to one another." Wherefore, being practical men, and writing for practical farmers, these authors present the advantages of a studied plan—so that, as in New England, the farmer may pass from one to another without going out of doors, or the barns may form a square for the shelter of workers and materials, or the buildings may be so placed that if one burns the others will not catch fire.

Presumably the function of a farm bulletin stopped there. Yet it is hard to understand how economists, men with brains trained to deal with the science of living under given conditions, could have come so near to a great problem and yet altogether disregard it. Here in America our farmers do not need help alone to make their labor profitable. They need it also to make their home life healthfully attractive. And the externals of their homes are capable of as much development to that end as the interiors.

A home in the country would consist materially of a substantial house, built according to simple and dignified lines; of furnishings, solid and plain, being what they seem; of running water in kitchen and bathroom, of an adequate heating plant, of air free from the heavy smells of stable, fowl yard, and sty; of books to read, and a daily paper; of buildings so grouped as to make the work light as possible, and yet keep the dwelling, in its setting of garden and lawn, a place apart from the day's work.

All this is not much to have. Yet in Pennsylvania it is often sacrificed for a barn three times as large as the house; in New England for half an acre more of land to till; in the Middle West for more time to put on crops; in our own Middle Atlantic States for any of these causes or all of them put together.

The day of this disregard of the farmer's home is passing. The young people who remain on farms these early century years are doing so either because they prefer country to city or because they cannot leave the one for the other. In either case the disposition is to make farm life as attractive as possible, and with that purpose these young people will group their farm buildings with the home as the center, and its interests as the chief consideration.

We shall never reach that situation where the majority of our farms will compare favorably with Mt. Vernon or Mt. Airy. That would be like having all our merchants own department stores. But we shall surely pass out of that attitude of mind which makes the farmer's home a second thought, and we shall come to build together farm buildings, flower gardens, trees, drives, and lawns into a frame for the very focus of all the labor we spend upon the soil.

A Striking Side Issue.

One of the important side issues in Republican politics is the future of Governor Hughes. It was from the first generally assumed that he could not be nominated for President. He said positively that he would not take second place on the national ticket. He said a long time ago that he had no desire to be governor again. If he cannot be President, then, evidently, he wants to be a private citizen once more. It is this attitude which has begun to worry the Republican politicians.

Some of the governor's bitterest opponents within the party lines have said that since his race-track reform legislation went through he has no excuse to remain at Albany. These men would get rid of him at all costs. But the cooler heads are now beginning to realize that Hughes has remarkable popular strength, and that to drop him out of politics altogether this year would endanger the success of the national ticket. So they would like to have him run for governor again. A dispatch from Albany says:

The Democrats on their side will name Lieutenant Governor Chandler, who is popular with all factions, is clean, and has a good record. No independent can hesitate about voting for Chandler, save where a better man is nominated. For this reason, the cause he has an affirmative record, which Chandler has not yet had the chance to make.

Locally the belief exists that Hughes is the only Republican who can beat Chandler. For Hughes alone can retain in the Republican column the votes of thousands of men who are in revolt against the boss domination, the methods that Hughes has exposed and fought. To refuse to nominate Hughes, the Democrats would, for this reason, be suicidal. Everyone concedes this, yet the politicians cling to the hope he will have "had enough."

Governor Hughes need not fear the outcome of an appeal in his race-track case. The court of final jurisdiction passed on all the pleadings when it adopted the present constitution of the State of New York.

Steel is down; beef is up. Now will the Labor balance the two to prove that the price of living has not advanced.

The fire chief of East Orange would train the school boys to fight fire. Better begin at the other end, and train the city council to fight it with proper building materials erected according to proper plans.

If they do decide to abandon the old Government Printing Office, it is to be hoped that since brick in H street will fall down over night.

It never rains but it pours. Now even the school janitors are pulling the house of building inspection down about the Building Inspector's ears.

After reading the speeches with which certain gentlemen were nominated against Mr. Taft it would seem that all the qualities anybody could desire in a national chairman could be found easily enough.

The President hid his face yesterday. But it was from a photographer, not from any desire to laugh as he thought of the Allies.

Those who think Washington is a dead town just as soon as some 500 Congressmen take trains for the rural districts should have tried to get a seat on a Zoo street car yesterday.

Mr. Bryan is already acting as one having authority to knock the underpinning out of the Republican platform.

HIS C.E. LAPSE.

"Who is this man John Hays Hammond?" "He wants the nomination for the Vice Presidency, aside from that, though, he is extraordinarily bright and intelligent."—Excelsior.

Democrats Gathering in Denver; Indiana May Get Second Place

CHICAGO, June 22.—Early next week the political center will shift from Chicago to Lincoln, Neb. Many of the correspondents who fanned and sweltered through the convention here are on their way to the Nebraska capital all agog to get forecasts of the platform, interviews with the probable nominee, notions as to how the contests are coming out, and in general to cover that interesting portion of a national convention which precedes by several days the calling of the convention itself. It is probable that William J. Bryan rather congratulates himself that his present residence is four miles out of the city, instead of being within easy walking distance of the hotels. He will have more respite from the crowds in the middle of his 20-acre farm than he would in the middle of Lincoln.

The president and secretary of the national committee and several members left Chicago Sunday to stop at Lincoln and then proceed to Denver. The meeting of the subcommittee which will arrange for the temporary organization of the convention will be held Saturday.

Culberson for Chairman.

People are speculating about the temporary organization. As yet, of course, nothing definite has been done, but the names of three P. Morris, of Illinois; Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama; Benjamin F. Shiveley, of Indiana; and Charles A. Culberson, of Texas, have been suggested for temporary chairman. Of these, probably Senator Culberson is the best known. He is deservedly popular with Bryan Democrats, and, in fact, with all Democrats throughout the nation. During the pre-convention campaign he has conducted himself so thoroughly with dignity and with an eye only to the good of the party, even though his own name was being widely suggested for first place on the ticket, that he will go to Denver with thousands of friends and without a single enemy.

Mr. Morris is known chiefly in Illinois, where he has long been active in the organization work of the Democratic party.

He was chairman of the recent Democratic convention at Springfield, which instructed its delegates to elect Henry D. Clayton as a long-time parliamentarian, a man with a voice that could reach the farthest gallery, and a friend of Bryan as long as the Nebraska has been in political life.

Mr. Shiveley has been one of the best known and most popular Democrats of Indiana for twenty years.

The Vice Presidential nomination has been given to him by the Indiana delegation here at Chicago. It seems quite probable that the managers at Denver will go out of their way to bestow upon an honored citizen the most doubtful State a well-deserved compliment.

There is no doubt that Trey Woodson, of Kentucky, secretary of the national committee, has been made temporary secretary of the convention, and probably continued in the permanent organization.

Kern for Second Place.

The situation in Indiana has brought to the front again as Bryan's running mate John W. Kern, of Indiana. In this section of the country Mr. Kern is well known to politicians, though unknown to the masses of the people. In Indiana he is known to everybody.

There has been a party wheel horse for a quarter of a century, accepting party duty under circumstances which precluded any hope of reward.

When the nomination seems to make it incumbent upon the Democratic managers to choose their candidate for Vice President from one of the three States of the Middle West—Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, Ohio offers no Vice Presidential timber since Judge Harmon has accepted the gubernatorial nomination. Kern, in Indiana and Illinois, are fit subjects for serious consideration.

During the last session of the Sixtieth Congress he was particularly active in forcing discussion of the tariff and of trusts upon a hostile and unwilling Senate. He is not only sound well, but read well, and his devotion to duty was manifested by his almost continual attendance upon the sessions.

BRAVES FIRE GAS T RESCUE FRIEND

Descends Twice Into Pit and Finally Ties Rope Around Man's Body.

DAWSON, June 22.—Nels Jensen, a robust son of Scandinavia, is the hero of Eldorado. When Ralph Smith was overcome with deadly gas at the bottom of a fifty-seven-foot shaft on No. 30 Eldorado, and men were asked to go down to face the same menacing fate, the brave stepped forward out of the little gathering of fellow-workmen on the creek a man who took his life in his hands. It was Jensen.

Not hesitating a moment, the brave fellow slipped a rope about his body and descended to what, with any slight indiscretion, might have been the bottom of the flow of the poisonous gas, would have choked him and laid him pale and limp beside the other man at the bottom of the shaft.

But it was not positive at that moment that Smith was dead. It was known by his fellow-workmen at the shaft that he had been overcome and had fallen helpless. Joe Walters had attempted the descent, but the gas was too severe for him to withstand.

When the boys unwound the long rope of the windless and let Jensen down he had all attention. The gritty fellow kept ready at any moment to give a signal for relief. Once down he began work, but found the gas affecting him and he signaled to the men above that he was to be made, and the boat, which had been brought down on a tripod, was deposited in the basin.

Thousands of curious eyes watched the boat during the earlier part of the day, and the most anxious was Nic, the boatblack. After studying it a distance for a long time he decided that he was capable of running it. He entered the interest of John Collins, the Battery boatman, who promised to follow in a boat when the boy tried out the machine.

Sure enough, Nic found he could make the boat go, and he led Collins a lively chase as he slipped by the Battery and up the North river. He sailed around for a while, but he had been with only his feet wet, brought the strange craft back to where he had taken it.

It is not definitely known that Mitchell came for his boat and found it gone. But persons around the Battery say that they saw a very angry man running along the Battery wall, evidently looking for something.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The first successful test ever made of a water bicycle took place yesterday at the Battery. The machine was designed by a person other than the one who was scheduled to drive it through the water. Nic Columbus, a boatblack, saw the strange looking craft tied up at the Battery basin, and could not resist the temptation to take a cruise on his own account.

Mitchell, who is a theatrical mechanic and inventor, devised the new craft, which consisted of three water-tight boats, each about a foot long. On the middle boat a bicycle frame connected the pedals and gear with a propeller that drives the machine ahead. Yesterday afternoon the test was to be made, and the boat, which had been brought down on a tripod, was deposited in the basin.

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On arrival at quarantine the captain of the Maraca, who is a Trinidadian, a freeman died and was buried at sea. The captain could not give such an account of his freeman's last hours as would satisfy Dr. Dohy, and he has decided to hold the Maraca in quarantine until such time as he is satisfied that any possible danger of the plague getting a foothold in New York has passed.

WALKS ON RIVER CRAFT

Curious Newsboy Proves Success of New Invention.

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THE MEDICAL WORLD AROUND NEW YORK

One Loses Life in Y. M. C. A. Pool, and Another Trying to Save Others.

NEW YORK, June 22.—In the waters near New York nine men met death by drowning. One lost his life while trying to rescue three men whose boat capsized as they tried to change seats in the East river. Six men imperiled their lives to save the third. One victim, an expert swimmer, struggled in the East Side Y. M. C. A. pool, after he had broken his neck by a dive.

The victims are: John Milton, of 506 East Seventeenth street, drowned in rescue of men capsized in East river.

Frank Kriz, of 444 East Eighty-first street, broke his neck in Y. M. C. A. pool.

August Theodore Landman, captain of the New York Central steam lighter Samson, fell from a ladder into the Hudson river.

Robert Roper, fourteen years old, and Joseph Biscenzo, seventeen, lost in Harlem river while in bathing.

George Williamson, nineteen years old, taken with cramps while bathing at North Beach, and sank.

Unknown man, drowned in North river; body recovered.

Frank Donohue, eighteen, of Elizabeth, N. J., drowned in Staten Island sound.

David Griffin, caught in eddy at Sheepshead bay.

Thomas Clarkson, Patrick McNally, and David Coffey were rowing across the East river when they tried to change seats, but their boat turned turtle. The Bronx, a steamboat belonging to the department of charities, was passing. Three deck hands, Charles Peterson, Frank Crane, and Frank Shonska, jumped overboard and swam to the shore.

John Milton and William Gyn, who were swimming off East Eighty-eighth street, struck out for three miles in the water. As they neared them a big barge passed. The swimmers were close to the barge, and in an effort to prevent themselves from being sucked under the boat, both collapsed.

Robert Roper, who was swimming with them, rushed to their assistance. Milton had disappeared, but he succeeded in gripping Gyn and swimming back toward the shore.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Regular students of the university who are attending summer school have inaugurated a startling fashion of haircut. Every "old-timer" is to shave his head, so as to mark him out from the common herd, and, at the same time, promote coolness and prevent overheating the brain.

Among those who have already made the sacrifice are Merrill Oris, of Hopkinton, Mo., a graduate student, and one of the best-known interstate debaters in the university; E. L. Miller, of Northborne, Mo., veteran football player, and captain-elect of next year's team; "Red" Williams, half back and baseball pitcher; Ray Dunlap, of Fulton, member of the Quo Vadis Club, and B. Brown, of Abilene, Tex.

Glen Roy (Jack) Horner, of Deepwater, Mo., graduate student, and manager of the University Dining Club, has promised to have his golden locks shorn, and a \$10 deposit in the hands of Captain Miller is evidence of good faith. In case Lorrer backs down he will be shorn and thrown and the Roundhead will shear him with horse clippers, besides spending the \$10 on ice cream soda.

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POSTMASTER GENERAL VISITS MASSACHUSETTS

Miss Mary Bentley Becomes the Bride of Francis Pole Robinson.

Daniel Baker Host at Dinner at His Germantown, Md., Home.

Miss Grace Elizabeth Saunders Engaged to Wed Frank A. Low, Jr.

Miss Alice Baker and Frederick C. Weber Wedded in All Souls' Church.

Postmaster General Meyer, who accompanied the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as far as New York Saturday, has arrived at his country place, Maple Rock Farm, Hamilton, near Boston, Mass., where he joined his sixteen-year-old son, George von L. Meyer, Jr., who has been at Groton to school. The latter will sail for Europe to join his mother and sisters at Kissingen, Bavaria, about July 1.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful white messaline silk gown, trimmed with duchess and rose point lace, and a long tulle veil, caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Malcolm Farquhar, who wore white liberty silk, and carried pink roses, was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids, who wore pale green silk mousseline, trimmed with lace, were Miss Mildred Bentley, Miss Florence Bentley, Miss Bartella Dorrance, Miss Faith Farquhar, of Sandy Spring; Miss Gertrude McCormick, of Berryville, Va., and Miss Marian Zevely, of New York.

J. Hillis Robinson, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Marshall Bentley, Mr. J. Thomas, Joseph T. Bond, and Carlton Brooke, of Sandy Spring.

After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Robinson left for a wedding trip. Upon their return they will reside in Sandy Spring.